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human skeleton with any degree of accuracy must of course wait upon a further study of the geologic and paleontologic data as well as on a more thoroughgoing somatologic study of the skeleton itself. Dr. Reck is, however, already convinced that it antedates the so-called alluvial or recent period. The thickness of the deposits indicates a considerable lapse of time, especially when one recalls that at least two of the superposed deposits were laid down before the faulting occurred, and with it the drying up of the lake. The change in fauna from rhinoceros, hippopotamus and two types of elephant both different from the living African elephant, to a gazelle and antelope fauna is likewise proof of considerable antiquity. Judging from the photograph of the skeleton still in situ, the man of Oldoway gorge did not belong to the Neandertal, but rather to the Aurignacian type of man. In the absence, however, of industrial remains and even photographs in detail, any pronouncement as to racial affinities with known European Quaternary human remains would be merely a guess.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY

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THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

A STATEMENT has been given out from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research to the effect that in order that further opportunities may be afforded for the more complete investigation of the nature and causes of human disease and methods of its prevention and treatment, Mr. John D. Rockefeller has just donated \$2,550,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Of the sum just donated a part will be utilized to purchase additional land in New York City so that the Institute will have acquired the entire tract where its buildings are now located, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-seventh Streets on Avenue A, extending through to East River—about four acres. The remainder will be used to erect and equip additional laboratories, buildings, and plant,

and to insure the proper maintenance and conduct of the extended work.

This gift of \$2,550,000 is in addition to a special fund of \$1,000,000 which Mr. Rockefeller has provided in order that the institute may establish a Department of Animal Pathology. Dr. Theobald Smith, now professor of comparative pathology in Harvard Medical School, is to become director of the new department.

It will be the purpose of this branch of the institute's work to give special attention to the study of maladies such as hog cholera, foot and mouth disease, and diseases of poultry, which are of such immediate and practical concern to farmers, and the elimination of which is so important. This will be the first enterprise of this kind upon an adequate basis to be established in this country. The results of its work should eventually be of great value in improving the health of cattle and other farm animals.

Mr. Rockefeller's previous gifts to the institute had amounted to practically \$9,000,000, exclusive of real estate in New York City, so that the endowment of the institute will now approximate \$12,500,000.

The Rockefeller Institute will, with the new gift, now become the most amply endowed institution for medical research in the world. In 1902, when the institute was founded, there was not a single undertaking of the kind in this country. England had the Lister Institute, Germany the Institute for Infectious Diseases, France the Pasteur Institute and Russia the Royal Military Institute at St. Petersburg. Since 1902 a number of other research laboratories have been established in this country, including several in Chicago.

In addition to the laboratories there is connected with the institute a hospital with every improved facility for the treatment of patients afflicted with diseases at the time under special investigation. For the treatment and study of contagious diseases—a most important phase of the institute work—there is a separate building with isolated rooms.

The aims of the Rockefeller Institute and the lines along which its future work—upon

an even more comprehensive basis—will be conducted, are indicated by some of its practical achievements already accomplished, such as the serum treatment of epidemic meningitis; the discovery of the cause and mode of infection of infantile paralysis, the surgery of blood vessels through which blood transfusion has become a daily life-saving expedient; the safer method of administering anesthetics by intratracheal insufflation; the skin or luetic reaction and the cultivation of the parasite of rabies.

The scope of the work of the institute will be indicated by a list of the several special scientific departments which it maintains. It includes pathology, bacteriology, protozoology, biological chemistry, physiology and pharmacology, experimental biology, and animal pathology, besides the special hospital.

BEQUESTS OF MRS. MORRIS K. JESUP

MRS. MORRIS K. JESUP, who died on June 17, bequeathed \$5,000,000 to the American Museum of Natural History and made other bequests to public institutions amounting to \$3,450,000. In providing in her will for the American Museum of Natural History, Mrs. Jesup said:

I give and bequeath to the American Museum of Natural History of the city of New York four million dollars (\$4,000,000) as a permanent fund to be known as "The Morris K. Jesup Fund," the income, and only the income, to be used in the purchase of specimens and collections and the expenses incident to and incurred in assisting scientific research and investigation and publication regarding the same, which the trustees of the museum shall regard as in its interests.

In a codicil, added to her will three years after the will was drawn, an additional \$1,000,000 is given to the museum. Morris K. Jesup, who died on January 22, 1908, became president of the museum in 1882, and devoted a large part of his time and energy to its interests. In his lifetime Mr. Jesup gave more than \$1,000,000 to the museum, and under his will it inherited an additional \$1,000,000.

Other public bequests made by Mrs. Jesup include the following:

Syrian Protestant College	\$400,000
Yale University	300,000
Union Theological Seminary	300,000
Young Men's Christian Association	250,000
New York State Woman's Hospital	150,000
Williams College	150,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art	100,000
Presbyterian Hospital	100,000
Hampton Institute	50,000
Tuskegee Institute	50,000
Northfield School	25,000
Mount Hermon School	25,000
New York Zoological Society	25,000
New York Botanical Gardens	25,000
Memorial Hospital for Cancer	10,000
St. Luke's Hospital	10,000
Cooper Union	10,000

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE American Medical Association at its meeting at Atlantic City elected officers for the meeting to be held next year at San Francisco as follows: President, Dr. William L. Rodman, of Philadelphia; first vice-president, Dr. D. S. Fairchild, of Iowa; second vice-president, Dr. Wisner R. Townsend, of New York; third vice-president, Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Chicago; fourth vice-president, Dr. William Edgar Darnall, of Atlantic City; secretary, Dr. Alexander R. Craig, of Chicago, reelected; treasurer, Dr. William Allen Pusey, of Chicago.

At the opening meeting of the American Medical Association, its gold medal was conferred on Surgeon General William Crawford Gorgas.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY has conferred its doctorate of laws on Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

AMONG the degrees conferred by Harvard University at its commencement exercises were the master of science on Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, professor of preventive medicine in the Harvard Medical School, and the degree of doctor of science on Dr. W. C. Sabine, professor of physics and dean of the graduate school.

DR. WILLIAM L. DUDLEY, dean of the medical department and director of the chemical